WASHINGTON.

President Grant's Message on the Dominican Treaty.

The Senate Considering the Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty.

The Bill to Encourage American Navigation Interests Killed.

Discussion of the Bill to Reduce Internal Taxes.

The New York Custom House Quarrel.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1870.

The St. Domingo Treaty Again Before the Scuate-President's Message on the Treaty. The additional article to the Dominican treaty, ex-tending the time for the ratification to the 1st of July, was submitted to the Senate to-day. Accompanying the document was a message from the President. The first point treated is the Monroe dotrine, with reference to the West Indies Islands, the Spanish American republics particularly, and generally the whole subject of American domingenerally the whole subject of American doma-ton on this hemisphere. The message char-acterizes the annexation of St. Domingo is the first movement in the manguration of the onroe doctrine. Much has been said on this sabject. It has been aghated for years, and particularly in late years, since this government has taken a more conspicuous attitude before the world. The opportunity offered by the express desire of St. Domingo to become part of the United States, it is urged, should not be lost, for it gives at once a peaceable and practical solution of the Mouroe doc-trine and makes it a fixed policy. The me sage continues by declaring that having the acquisition of St. Domingo open before the government, should the Senate refuse to ratify the Monroe doctrine becomes a dead letter, and it would be a piece of un. exampled presumption to say that no other nation shall come in and take possession of or establish a protectorate over any of the small independent States, should they so wish. The government of the republic of St. Domingo is weak and unable to support itself any longer. It is a fact beyond question that some nation will have to give it a helping hand. If the United States government reject the offers of the Dominicans the message takes the ground that we have no right to interfere in anything the Dominicans might do to transfer their allegiance elsewhere. The message, in this position, clearly sets forth the doctrine and leaves it to the Senate to decide whether we shall be retrogressive and retract all that has been said officially and ratify the treaty and take a stand in the march of events and the realization of n great destiny.

The message also sets forth the vaine
of the island in a military and naval aspect. The objections that the Island will be a source of weakness is urged to be without any force from a stra-getic point of view. It is shown that this would be the key to those two inland waters, the Gulf of Mex-ico and the Caribbean Sea. By guarding these waters ft is explained that instead of waiting for an enemy to come pounding at our very doors he is kept at a distance. Its central position also gives the island a control over all those adjacent, and the presence of the American flag, it is also added, would go far towards assuring American citizens of protection in all the petty States, free and dependent, which are to be met with in the American tropics. In a company of the protection in the american tropics. mercial point of view the message calls attention to this important interest. The message closes by arging the ratification of the treaty, and calls in review the incalculable advantages that will inevitably accrue from such a desirable step. The message also authorizes such amendments to the treaty as it is supposed will cover the principal objections that have hitherto been brought against it. The follow-

ing is said to be the additional article of the treaty

it was stipulated that the ratifications of that instrument should be exchanged within four months from its date, or sooner, if possible; and whereas the said time has expired, but the parties being still desirous that the said treaty should be carried into full effect have determined to extend the time for the exchange of the ratifications aforesaid. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Mamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Dominican republic has conferred like powers on Joseph Warren Fabons; and the said pleupotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following additional article:—The time for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty between the Dominican republic and the United States, of the 29th of November, 1889, is hereby excended to the 1st, day of July next. In witness whereof the respective Penipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals. Done at Washington, the 14th day of May, 1820.

As to what will be do no with the treaty, now that at is urged upon the Sa nate again by the President, it is not easy to ascertain . Careful inquiry does no show that a change of on inion has been experienced by any of the Senators (who formerly opposed it, and yet some of its friends claim that it has "gained strength" and will ultimate 'y be a success. It seems probable that so soon as the Sandwich Islands treaty is got out of the way a u effort will be made to

consider St. Domingo.

The Sandwich Islands Re ciprocity Treaty-Annexation of the Haw than Kingdom in

Prospect.
The Senate went into executive 'session to-day, unmediately after the morning hon r, and took up the reciprocity treaty with the Sanda ich Islands. Mr. Sumner, who is its special champi on in the Senate, proceeded to make an argument it its behalf. He urged that the United States has 1 low a stronger toothold and a larger interest in the is lands than any other Power. It should be the policy of the govern ment to cultivate this interest and stre, 19then it. In his judgment the effect of the treaty w, uld be to do this. The Sandwich Islands were the ha. I way house between the United States and Unina; and as the important to have them as a naval station and as a nort of marine rendezvous. He thou, the the time was not far distant when these islands would be under the dag of the United States. The only thing that prevented annexation now was the fact that the King of those islands wanted them to death, which could not be very far distant, would be the signal for their annexation to the United States. The ratification of this treaty would serve to encourage the good feeling which already prevails on the part of the Hawaiians towards our government. It sould not, in his judgment, be any injury to our commerce. The advantages of the treaty were all on our side. The only production of the islands that could possibly come into competition with our pro-ductions was sugar, and he did not think that competition would be of a character to hurt the sugar growing States of the South. Mr. Sumner late great stress on the annexation features of the case, and pointed out the fact that the Britishers were anxious to get possession of the islands to strengthen their commerce in the Pacific. He also described at fea 9th the prospective greatness of the trade between the United States and China, and showed that for this alone the possession of the Sandwich Islands while the invaluable to us. The treaty was also advocated by Senators from the Pacific coast. The Senate will go into executive session to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour, and it is thought a vote will be reached on the treaty. According to the opinion, tof Senators the chances of its ratification are not en couraging. It

meets with considerable opposition from the which it is supposed would be injured to some extent. If it is carried at all it will be on account of the effect it is presumed it will have in securing the annexation of the islands at some future day.

Treaties Considered in Open Session.

For the first time since the adoption of the new rules several Indian treaties were to-day considered in open and not in secret session, as heretofore. These included the Miami treaty of 1869, which related to an adjustment and not a cession of lands.

They were all rejected.

Mr. Lynch's Bill for the Revival of American

Commerce Killed.

The main cause of the deteat of Lynch's belt for the rev.val of American commerce was Lynch himself. His management of the measure all along was marked by great weakness and had temper; but to-day he displayed those two defects in a stronger degree, if possible, than ever. When the matter came up in the House this morning there was a pretty fair prospect of success, but Manager Lynch got a severe attack of his tangums and launched off into petty little quarrels with Tom. Dick and Harry, almost every five infantes, converting some friend of the bill into a bitter enemy by his display of bad temper and lack of judgment. His un-warranted assaults up in Mr. Oakford and Captain Codman, charging them either publicly or covertly with being parlagents of the Clyde shipbuilders, were bad enough in all con-cience, but when he undertook to instnuate that some of his brother membe s on the floor were imp operly influand disgust as to kill his pet meas re on the spot. What possessed Mr. Lynch to act as he sid is a purzie to his friends as well as to the outside advocates of the bill, who are loud in condemning him. There is no longer a hope that anything will be accomplished this session for the benefit of American ship-builders. It is intended, however, to bring up the subject in some shape in the Sena'e under the leadership of Mr. Chandlet, but the not likely to amount to enything.
The Federal Patronage in New York City-

Collector Grinnell to be Retained. Although Collector Grinnel is here, and Cer. nell was here, and Folger has arrived, and Frank E. Howe is on hand, and a bost of big and little New York politicians are to be noticed circulating through the capital, it does not appear that there is any solid ground for the rumor that a new deal generally-otherwise than as foreshadowed by your correspondent weeks ago -in the federal patronage of your city is about to take place. It is known, of course, that Folger will resign to accept the judgeship to which he is reported elected, and it is probably true that Cornell was offered the Sub-Treasury; but it does not ollow that Mr. Grinnell is to be shoved as de, and it is certainly not a fact that Cornell will voluntarily resign the Surve, orship to accept another position not surrounded with a tenth of the patronage and weighed down with the heaviest responsibilitie. As I informed you weeks ago Judge Pier epont desires to refire from the District Attorneyship, and Congressman Noah Davis is as likely to get the place as anybody else mentioned; but the big plum of all, that which really would constitute a great change—the Collectorship—appears to be in no immediate danger of changing hands. Efforts are, of course, being constantly made by influential parties to compass Mr. Grinnell's removal, but, as my information goes to-night, they have not yet amounted to anything. Mr. Grinneli is reported to be here solely to cohfer with the President and Secretary Boutwell regarding the business of his office, and not on any mission of begging to be re-tained in office, as some of the quidnungs report. The latest information, and from very high autho-

rity, in regard to the rumors affoat concerning the New York Collectorship confirm the despatch already sent. Mr. Grinnell comes here simply on matters of business connected with the Custom House. There seems to be no truth what-ever in the story that he was called here because of a contemplated removal by the President, and he laughs at the absurd statement that he is to be invited to accept the Naval Office vice the Custom Hou e. Your correspondent called upon the Collector to-night, had a pleasant talk and found the gentleman serene and happy, undisturbed. apparently, by a single apprehension of impending

evil.
Expected Retirement of Commissioner Wells. It is stated on high authority that Mr. Commis-sioner Wells, whose term expires on the 30th proximo, will not be reappointed by the President. A strong opposition to the Commissioner has been hard at work for some time, and this is the result.

sent in to-day:—
Additional article to the treaty between the Dominican republic and the United States, of the 22th of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, of the 1869, for the annexation of the tricle of the treaty between the Dominican republic and the United States, of the 25th day of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, of the 25th day of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, it was stipulated that the ratifications of the strument should be exchanged withda, Kansas, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey and Texas. The report from Texas was especially important, showing that the league was rapidly concentrating the Union men and anticipating important results at the coming August election. The financial condition of character. The national secretary was instructed to proceed at once to Kentucky and other parts of the South and Southwest on an important political mission. Mr. J. L. Hedges, of Little Rock, Ark., re-ceived a similar commission. The executive com-mittees in the various States were directed to place themselves at once in official communication with the State Central Committees of the republican party in their respective States for co-operative action. The place of Waldo Hutchins, of New York, was dethe call of the chair next month.

> The House Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report a bill declaring Christmas, New Year's Day, July Fourth and Thanksgiving

Day, national holidays.

The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Bill. The President to-day signed the bill to enforce th right of citizens of the United States to vote in the

several States, and for other purposes.

The Alaska Seal Fishery Job. The Secretary of the Treasury has given permission to Caleb Hutchinson & Co., of San Francisco, and Williams & Havens, of Connecticut, to send their steamer Alexander from San Francisco to the Sea Islands of Alaska to take the skins of last year's catch, now there, to San Francisco, where they will be subject to the orders of the Treasury Department.

Important Judicial Decision—The Iudian
Tobacco Casca.

The following telegram addressed to Commissioner Delano, dated Little Rock, Ark., May 30, was

received to-day:—
The Indian Territory tobacco seizure cases were decided on the 23d instant at Van Buren, before his Honor, Judge Henry C. Calawell, and all the property seized is forfeited to the government and all the parties are indicted. The tobacco thieves are utterly crushed and the laws are triumphant. Judge Caldwell holds that the laws of Congress are paramount to any treaty, whether domestic or foreign; and that all the internal revenue haw relating to tobacco extend to all persons in the Indian Territory. The jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict for the government after instructions from the court. Have sent official letters. Accept my congratulations for the success of the administration.

Supervisor internal Revenue.

Personal.

Personal.

Vice President Colfax has left here to escort his wife and child to their summer residence and will not return until Thursday. During his absence Mr. Anthony, who has again been elected President pro tem. of the Senate, will preside.

Senator Penton has gone to his home in James-town, N. Y., to attend the wedding of his daughter,

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

which is to come of to-morrow.

Second Session. SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1870.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the anemo-rial of a large number of tobacco dealers of New York against the increase of the tax on smoking Jobacco as invidious.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIPBUILDING Mr. CHANGE EQ. (rep.) of Mich., introduced a to encourage the building of ships for the foreign

trade and for other purposes.

The bill provides for the payment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, to parties building or equip-ping iron ships in the United States solely for foreign ping from ships in the United States solely for foreign trade and commerce, a sum of money equal in amount to the duties which have been haid on such materials or Ame i an manufacture or projection enter into the construction or equipment of such vessels, a sum equal to what the duties on such materials would have been had they been haported; provided that any ships built under the provisions of this act may engage in the coasting trate of the United States upon repairment of the moneys which had been paid by the timed states. All saip stores and coal used by such vessels on their voyages may be taken in bond and disposed of for such purposes free of import and intrinsiculation. The built intrace provides that during three years from its passage the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to I such a learn registers to from built ships of all kinds purchased by clitzens of the United States in foreign countries and owned by them, on condition that such ships shall not be used or employed in the coisting trate of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

or employed in the consting traile of the United States. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Pacific Telegraphic Cable.

Mr. Sunner, (rep.) of Mass, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the petition of Cyrus W. Field for all in establishing interoc, and communication between America and Asia, reported a bill carrying out the ideas of the memo in ists, incorporating the Pacific Sultomarine Com, any and to Redition to the elegraph communication between America and Asia. He also reported another bill on the same subject adversely.

The corporators named in the bill are Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wisson G. Hunt, Samuel F. B. Morse, Dudley Field, William H. Webb. of New Yors, and Darlus Ouen Mills, of Cail ordia. It authorizes the construction and maintenance of one or more cables from Camorina to China and Japan, either direct or by way of the Hawailan or oth reliands, and g antithering the direct of the Hawailan or oth reliands, and g antithering the first of way where the United States hat, inridiction. The capital stock to consist of one handred thousand soarces and a total of the millions in gold, with power to increase the same by vote of the stocknothers when the whole amount has been subscribed and padd in, which shall be winded the surfect of the direct of a majority to been tens of the United States, and no dividend shall be declared in the only a majority to been tens of the United States, and no dividend shall be declared in the one and the company shall be eliber at New York or Washington, and all meetings of the directors must be held at that office. The President is authorized to detail vessels to make surveys, soundings, &c., to as ist in the work. The Did also provides that the government business to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars in any one year, at in excess to be paid for at regular fariff rates. In all of the enterprise the government is required to pay to the company annual is from its successful complexed \$\fr

New York circuit.
The Senate then went into executive session and

the doors were closed.

At half-past four o'clock the Senate took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

At haif-past four o'clock the Senate took a recess till hai-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Senate met at haif-past seven o'clock.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Me., called up the bill for supplying the deficiencies in the appropriations for compensation and mileage of the members of the House of Representatives.

Amendments by the Committee on Appropriations appropriating \$1,400,000 for deficiencies in the appropriation for collecting customs duties, and \$20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay special counsel, were debated.

Mr. Trumbull, (rep.) of Ill., remarked that the show of economy in cutting down the appropriation bills had been a mercapretence. He argued that this deficiency of almost a million and a haif was enormous. The figures showed that the collection of the surplus revenue for the first haif of the present fiscal year cost seven per cent more than its collection in the first six months of the preceding year. The excess of the appropriation asked for to collect customs revenue for the present year was nearly a million dollars greater than the amount asked for last year. He desired to know the reason of the extraordinary increase.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., said the Secretary of

colours greater than the amount asked for last year. He desired to know the reason of the extraordinary increase.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., said the Secretary of the Treasury certainly would not spend one dollar beyond the amount authorized by law. He deprecated the apparent impeachment of the Secretary by the Senstor from Illinois.

Mr. Trumbull said he had the utmost confidence in the Secretary, but desired a satisfactory explanation for the large deficiency to which the attention of the Sonate had been called.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., stated as a reason assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the increased expense in collecting the customs that there had been an increase of thirteen or fourteen millions in the revenue from this source. He had not asked the Secretary to go into details, as he supposed him to be an honest man.

Mr. CASSELU, (Jem.) of Cal., argued that the promises of the Secretary to show increased collections and reduced expenditures had not been fulfilled, instead of a saving of one million, as represented there are treated.

41. nays 13.

Mr. STEWART. (rep.) of Nev., called up the House font resolution in relation to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California.

Mr. OASERLY advocated an amendment giving actual settlers on those lands the right to enter their lands under the Homestend and Pre-emption laws.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 10, nays 39.

The amendment was rejected—yeas to, mays of The bill then passed. At half-past ten o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1870.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE. The House proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., moved the previous ques tion on the bill, and pending amendments

The previous question was seconded and the main

Mr. LYNCH proceeded to explain the substitute reported by the committee and to discuss the amend-ments and some of the objections made to the bill. est of any class or section. The first meeting of the committee had been held at the Custom House in committee had been held at the Custom House in New York where shipowners, merchants and shipbuilders were, not only permitted, but invited, to be present and give opinions and make suggestions. The proceedings were reported and sens broadcast over the country. The same rule has been followed in Boston and Portland. On the facts thus obtained the conclusions in the report were based. The opposition to the bill came principally from New York merchants who, during the war, had placed their ships under the British flag; from men who were interested in foreign steamship lines and from the subsidized agents of the Clyde ship builders.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., in reply to a remark of Mr. Lynch referring to him, said that he was quite satisfied with the substitute, except as to the proviso to the first section, which allowed iron manufacturers to go directly to the public treasury and take money from it and put it in their pockets. Heretofore the protectionists had laid the consumers under contribution for their special benefit, but this was an improvement on that old plan.

Mr. Lynch replied to Mr. Wood, and proceeded to criticise his views as developed in his speech on the subject.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Schence made

subject. In the course of the discussion Mr. Schenck made the point of order that the hour to which Mr. Lynch was entitled had been consumed by nim.

The SPRAKER intimated that he would have to sustain the point of order, but appealed to Mr. Schenck not to insist upon it. Mr. Schenck accordingly withdrew it, and Mr. Lynch proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he made a remark which reflected on the motive of the objection.

Mr. SCHENCK—What do you mean by imputing motives?

Mr. Schenck—What do you mean by imputing motives?

Mr. Lynch—I withdraw the remark.

Mr. Schenck—"You ought to; it is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment in regard to this bill.

Mr. Lynch—I withdraw the remark in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of the speech further remarks were made by Messrs. Peress and Cox, and then the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments proposed.

The first amendment was that proposed by Mr. Butler, of Mass., imposing differential duties.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but yielded to

Mr. Butler. (rep.) of Mass., who moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question in order

to move to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 78, nays 93.

Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Bincham, (rep.) of Ohlo, somewhat to the same effect as Mr. Bu ler's. It was rejected.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., to strike out the provise to the first section, allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where the materials used are of American production. The am indment was agreed to—90 to 44.

The next amendment was that proposed by Mr. Wood to strike out sections three and four, allowing subsidies and promoting tonnage duties. It was agreed to.

The next amendment was that proposed by Mr. Ingersoll, admitting to American registry, free of duty, from ships of foreign manufacture the exclusive property of ctizens of the United States, provided that such ships shall not be allowed to engage in the coas wise trade. The amendment was rejected—77 to 99.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Allison, (rep.) of lowa, limiting the drawback system to vessels of not ic s than two 'housand tons burden. Rejected—47 to 87.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., to substitute for the first section one limiting the allowance to American materials. It was rejected.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Schumare, (dem.) of N. Y., to add to the amendment allowing ship stores and coal to be taken and consumed fr. of daily the words, "Land, copper and copper sheeting." The amendment was agreed to.

The next a mendment was one proposed by Mr. Reevs, (dem.) of N. Y., to add to the materials on which drawback is to be allowed the words, "Lead, copper and copper sheeting." The amendment was agreed to—veas 115. have 50.

The next an endment of fr. Cox, the proviso allowing one equivalent for drawback where American materials a cused, and by adding, on motion of Mr. Reeves, the words "lead, cop, er and copper sheeting."

The amendment of Mr. Schumare to t

	Yer	ts 60.	
Archer, Artell, Ayer, Banks, Barry, Benjamin, Bennata, Benton, Bieghark Booker, Bowen, Brooks, N. Y. Calkin, Churchill	Hotelikian.	Johnson. Jones, N. C. Keltoge, Ketcham, Landio, Landio, Lynch, Mayham, McKenne, Morrid, Me. Morrid, Me. Peters.	Potter, Reecell Roots, Sargent, Sawyer, Seaumaker, Sheiten, La. Sloctun, Stark weather, Tanner, Wallace, Wolfs, Wheeler,
Charenia.	Jenckez.	Platt.	Wood.
VINCOUS CO.	CONT. 12.00		
Adams. Allison. Ambler. Armstrong. Asper. Atwood.	Dyer. Fisher, Garfield, Getz. Giffillan. Haldeman.	McNeely. McNeely. Mercury Milnes. Moore, Ohio. Moore, Ili.	Smhh, Tenn. Smith, Vt. Smyth, Iowa. Stiles. Stokes. Stone.
Balley, Beaman Beatty. Biair.	Hamilt, Hawkins, Hawiey, Hay,	Moore, N. J. Morrell, Pa. Myers. Negley.	Stoughton, Strader, Strickland, Strong,
Boles. Brooks, Mass. Buffinton. Burchard.	Hays.	Newsham. Niblack. O'Neill. Orth.	Swann. Sweeney. Taylor. Tillman.
Burr. Butler, Mass. Cake. Clarke, Kan.	Hooper. Ingereoil. Judd. Kelley.	Packard. Packer. Paine. Peck.	Townsend. Tyner. Upson Voorhees.
Coburn. Cook. Conger. Crobs.	Kelsey. Kerr. Knott. Lawrence.	Pheips. Pomeroy. Prosser. Randall.	Ward. Washburn, Mas Welker. Whitmore.
Cuilom. Degener. Dickinson. Doniey. Dox.	Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard,	Ridgway. Schenck. Scoffeld. Sherrod. Smith, Ohio.	Wikinson. Williams. Winans. Witcher. Woodward
Duval.	McCarthy.	Smith, Ore on.	

Mr. Maynand moved to reconsider the vote, so as to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. Allison moved to lay that motion on the table.

The House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the tab e-yeas 72; nays 92—and the vote was reconsidered. onsidered.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to recommit the bill to

he select committee.

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. Y.—With power to report

at any time.

SEVERAL MEMBERS- No, no.

Mr. Brooks remarked that that killed the bill for his session.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—That is what we men'll to do.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., suggested that it was

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negativea.

The bill was then recommitted to the select commence.

The bill was then recommitted to the select committee on the deciline of American commerce.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL TAX.

The House then, at half-past two, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Logan, to strike out the provise exempting from the provisions of the paragraph relating to rectifiers and authorized distillers who purify or r-fine distilled spirits of their own production in the course of original distillation.

improved that there might be a proposition made and entertained to increase the present rate of taxation.

Mr. Cullom, (rep.) of III., argued that instead of this bill reducing taxation there, three millions it should be reduced at least seventy-five millions, as there was no prospect of reducing the tariff.

Mr. Schenck threw upon the low tariff men, including Mr. Cullom, the responsibility for the failure of the Tariff bill, and said that if the majority of those desiring to lower the tariff had stuck by the Committee of Ways and Mean, that bill would have had before this time the sanction of the House, and would have gone to the Senate.

Mr. Butlek (of Mass.) said that he had not voted to lay the Tariff bill aside until the gentleman (Mr. Schenck) had told the House and the country that he had no hope of passing it this session, and he had hoped that the gentleman would then bring in a short bill making a reduction of the tariff. He had also hoped to have a short internal revenue bill reported. He would now tell that gentleman that he could not get through the House the pending long bill any more than the Tariff bill and its consideration was only so much time thrown away. He had hoped to see the income tax abolished. He intended to ask the House to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a short bill for the reduction of internal taxes and of tax gatherers and officials, and for the aboultion of inquisitions into men's business. The people did not care so much about the amount they paid as about the manner in which they had to pay it. They did not want to be inquired of as to what they had for breakfast and for dinner and what they were going to have for supper.

Mr. Schenck said he had often heard this tak

want to be inquired of as to what they had for breakfast and for dinner and what they were going to have for supper.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had often heard this talk about small bills, but no man could spend any considerable time in studying the revenue system without indiing out that it was contradictory and incongrous, and that if any part of it was interfered with, provision must be made for other parts in consequence of those changes. This bill was desired by the Department. It was true that there were some eighty-six pages in it, but the delay had not been occasioned half as much by the length of the bill as by speeches and interruptions. Referring to an allusion by Mr. Butter to Senator Snerman's bill, Mr. Schenck said that the gentleman spoke unadvisedly about it. The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee had introduced a bill indicating what taxes he wished dropped, including much of what the pending bill provided, and having had it printed and made a speech upon it wound up by saying that he did not desire any action upon it until the House bill was disposed of; so that instead of antagonizing with the House the Senate was waiting for the House bill.

Mr. CULLOM—Does not the gentleman Know that be chairman of the Senate was

Mr. Cullox-Does not the gentleman know that

Mr. CULLOK—Does not the gentleman know that the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee proposes to substitute his bill for this?

Mr. SCHENCK—I do not so understand it.

Mr. SCHENCK—I do not so understand it.

Mr. SCHENCK—I hen you are mistaken.

Mr. KYERS, (rep.) of Pa., declared himself opposed to the income tax and in favor of taxing distilleries according to their capacity, but admitted that the pending bill did not admit amendments for those purposes to oe offered.

After further discussion by Messrs. Judd, Myers and Adams, Mr. Schenck moved the previous question on the first section. The previous question was seconded, cutting off all further amendments, and the House proceeded to consider the second section, which permits the purchase by, or for the use of, the United States of any articles free of tax.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll, and after argument, the section was stricken out.

The third and fourth sections, in reference to special taxes, were passed with a few verbal amendments.

The fifth section makes provision for the numish.

special taxes, were passed with a few verbal amendments.

The fifth section makes provision for the punishment of persons subject to special taxes who refuse to exhibit the receipt for the payment of the tax.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., these provisions were stricken out and the following subssituted:—"Shall be subject to the same penalty as if the tax were unpaid,"

The sixth section was passed without amendment. The seventh section was, on motion of Mr. Ela, amended by inserting the following:—"And any person who shall sell out his special business may transfer his special tax receipt to his successor, who may continue the business without payment of an additional tax." Sections 8, 9, and 10 were passed with a few verbal

amendments.

Mr. Cox moved to strike out section 11, taxing passports, which was negatived.

The House progressed with the bill as far as section 16, page 41, without adopting any important amendment. amendment.

The Spraker appointed, as a committee to visit
West Point, Messrs. Logan, Schenck and Slocum.
The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

Patrick Moylan, the alleged murderer of Margaret Joyce at No. 122 Mott street, was arrested last evening by officer McKiever, of the Fourteenth precinct, and locked up to await the action of the Coroner.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Fore t City, of Rockford, Ill., vs. Atlantic, of Brooklyn-The Atlantics Whipped.
If ever a nine deserved to win a game the Rock-

ford nine deserved it yesterday. They deserved i for several reasons. First, because they were playing against long odds, offered by the open "Board of Brokers" on the field; secondly, because they were playing at first against the old style "Atlantic luck;" thirdly, because they fought up hill, nobly and steadily, in face of a heavy score against them; fourthly, because when they had bravely crept ahead of the Brooklymtes, the latter resorted to the mean, barefaced doige of waiting-taking advantage of the reprehensible lemency of the umpire—to worry the pitcher or get a base on three balls; fifthly, because they worked quielly, behaved gentlemanly,

The Irvings of this city defeated the Champions yesterday-18 to 13.

The Unious of Morrisania got whaled at Troy bu Monday to the tune of 27 to 18.

To day the Rose Hill, from St. John's College, play the Yale Nine at New Haven. This should be a close and interesting game, and the result will be looked for by the friends of either party throughout the Union. Union.

On Thursday the Athletics of Brooklyn play the Mutuals, on the Union Grounds.

THE WRITESTONE CRUZLTY CASE.

Trial of Ballard, the Child Whipper and

Shooter-Singular Brutality.
Yesterday afternoon and evening J. Bailard, the Whitestone, Long Island, druggist, who, it is alleged, shot at a little girl, Minnie Weaver, while she was watching him in the next yard, was examined be-fore Justice Provost, at Fregano Hall, While tone. Two complaints have been issued against him, one for cruelty to a half sister of his wife in beating her with his cane. The other for the alleged shooting. Long pefore the trial commenced people from White-stone and the neighboring villages of Flushing and College Point began to arrive and the large hall was

substance of her tesumony was the hearing of the cries of Sarah Brush, both on the evening of the

alteged shooting and on the previous evening, and the scolding of Sarah, both by Mr. and Mrs. Baliard, on the evening in question and especially hearing Mrs. Baliard eal Sarah a that.

Ars. Agnes Balley, residing opposite, testified very directly to the violent crying of Sarah Brush on Wednesday, the evening before the alteged shooting; the cries were servams, and lasted from five to ten minutes; never heard such cries from a child of het age—diffeen or slateen years.

Mrs. Weaver testified that on the Friday evening subsequent Sarah Brush came to her while standing at the gate, and lifted up her hand, showing two bad cuts on the back of the hand; she stated to the witness on being questioned that a pin in her dress had pricked the little boy; that Mr. Ballard accused her of doing it purposely, which she did not. She said Baliard kicked her, beat her with his cane till he broke it, kicked her into her bedroom and locked the door and kept her there without supper that night, and without breakfast and dinner the next day. She further said that her back was worse than her hand, and was bruised and sore, and was about to show Mrs. Weaver her back when Mr. Ballard's little boy came around the corner. Sarah Brush immediately pulled back, saying she was afraid he would cell Mr. For the defence Mrs. Ballard testified, that in the

Mrs. Weaver her back when Mr. Ballard's little boy came around the corner. Sarah Brush immediately pelled back, saying she was afraid he would cell Mr. Ballard and that he would whip her.

For the defence Mrs. Ballard testified, that in the afternoon and evening that the cries were heard she had sat with the child all the while. The cross-examination chicked the fact that Mr. Ballard had punished the child in the afternoon, but the witness was particular that the punishment was light, and did not hart the child; also said her sitting up stairs in the room with Sarah Brush was unusual. She further stated (which counsel for defence tried strenuously to have overruled) that during the three years Sarah Brush had resided with them she had never been sent to school. The testimony of Mr. Ballard was simply a denial of all, except the whipping, which, he said, was a light punishment. Sarah Brush, the child, who, it is alleged, was cruelly treated, testified. She is a girl about fifteen years of age, very thin and cadaverous, with a half-frightened look, and evidently was in great fear of Mr. Ballard. She denied in tolo the testimony of Mrs. Weaver. Said she saw her on the Friday referred to, but did not say a word; that Mrs. Weaver did not say a word, out they only looked at each other; said the punishment on the day in question was slight, and that she was not hurt. Ballard was in court, and during the testimony of Sarah Brush watched her with a flerceness which was noticed by all, and not until the Court's attention was called to the fact did he denst in his slient attempt to averawe this already overwhipped girl. On the second charge, of alleged shooting, Mrs. Weaver testified that she heard the report of fire-arms, and that her youngest child came running in, saying that Minnie was shot, she smelled powder, and that her youngest child came running in, saying that Minnie was shot, she smelled powder.

The cestimony of the physicam was that ha frence when Mr. Ballard shot ner.

The testimony of the physican was that

A \$20,000 DIAMOND SUIT.

An English Smuggler Brought to Grief in Jorsey.

The case of the United States vs. John Williams

vas yesterday brought before the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., Judge Nixon presiding. The defendant arrived in this country from England early in the spring, on board the steamship Main, of the Bremen line, having in his possession diamond jewelry to the value of \$20,000, which he attempted to fraudulently pass through, without paying the

to fraudulently pass through, without paying the duty. Williams was subsequently arrested in Brooklyn, and thence conveyed to the Mercer county jail at Trenton, N. J., where he now lies awaiting the sentence of the court, Judge Stuart, of New York, and William B. Guild, Jr., of Newark, appeared for the defence, Mr. Keasby, District Attorney, conducting the prosecution.

The defence put forward the plea that Williams acted under the belief that the articles alluded to were not liable to duty, and therefore claimed a verdict of acquittal. The prosecution, on the other hand, contended that in such cases there was always a presumption of knowledge on the part of the accused, and from the very fact that Williams had been engaged in the jewelry ousness in England the plea set up by the defence was simply absurd. The law in the case having been explained by the Court the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the Court will be pronounced to day.

THE NEW POST OFFICE AT TRENTON, N. J. On Saturday last a bill was passed in the United

States Senate granting an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of erecting a suitable building at Trenton, N. J., for the use of the Post Office Depart-Trenton, N. J., for the use of the Post Office Department and other government officers. The site of the proposed building was lariely purchased by General Robert F. Stockton for the sum of \$40,000, which leaves \$00,000 for building purposes. Plans and specifications are being prepared and the work will be commenced at the earliest opportunity. The site of the new building is on State street and its location is sufficiently central to answer all the purposes for which it is intended.

THE FENIANS.

Wind-Up of the Campaign of 1870.

The Warriors Going Home at Their Friends' Exp mse-Removal of Prisoners Charged With Violating the Neutrality Laws.

Hoffman and Tweed to the Rescue-All the Fenians at Maione to be Sent Home.

ALBANY, May 31, 1870.

Colonel J. B. Leverich has been authorized by Governor Hoffman to proceed to Maline immediately and furnish transportation home to all stringers in and about that place. Mr. William M. Tweed advances the money, and authorizes Colonel Leverich to send home at his expense all belonging

Departure of Prisoners from Malone-Warm,

MALONE, May 31, 1870. The train left for Poiscam Junction to- ay carry ing Marshal Quimby and one of his deputies, and the prisoners Lindsey, Donnelly, Powers, Cu ien and Gleason, who go to Canandalgua Jall. Colonels Kenneally and Thomson and Captain Glass still remain

The train carried away about 200 Femians. At its starting an immense crowd of invaders surrounded those cars containing the prisoners and checred for Donnelly and Lindsey, and grouned for Gleason, you old rum-head? "You fraud" were uttered freely as the train moved away. The army officers have conducted themselves as gentiemen in this flateo; the civil an nortites, especially the deputy mar hals, as humburs. After to-day Rome will be the centre of information.

are Confined in Jail-What They Say About O'Neill-Their View of the Situation. Rome, N. Y., May at, 1870. Deputy United States Marshal Ferrin, with a com

pany of United States infantry, arrived here from Maione at eight o'clock this evening with four dis-Maione at eight occook this evening with four distinguished Fenian prisoners, who were arrested at Maione Sunday morning. The prisoners are General J. H. Gleason, of Gaines' Mills, Va.; Dr. Edward Donnelly, of Putsburg; Colonel William H. Lindsey, of New York, and Major Robert Cullen, of Hamilton, Ohto. Colonel Lindsey took a prominent pair in the Pigeon Bull engagement and Major Cullen in the Trout R ver affor. The prisoners were conflued in fad in this city till ten oclock fils evening, when they were taken to Canandatgua to appear ocfore the United States authorities. They hope to be released on bath to-morrow. These femian leaders all served in the late war for the Union. They uponoid General O'Neill and say he could not help being arrested. They call General Starr a competent officer, but think he made a mistake in ordering a retreat at Trout river. Major Cullen acted as adjutant general at Trout river. He says out one hundred and eighty men crossed the line in Starr's order No. 3, dated Camp O'Neill, in possession of Major Cullen, occurs the following:—First, this army is not intended to war against peaceful citizens; second, any soldier entering a private house without an order from his commanding officer shall be arrest d and punished.

Other Fenian prisoners are expected to puss through here for Camandalgua to-morrow. thrzuished Fenian prisoners, who were arrested at

Correspondents as Witnesses Against the Fe-nian Prisoners-Aid for the Misguided War-

A number of New York correspondents are to be put under ball to appear at Canandaigus on the 21st June as witnesses against the Fenian prisoners sent there this morning, Commissioner D. Brennan has the government prosecution in charge. A gentleman from New York has just arrived with a carpet-bag, and has \$1,500, contributed by Fenian circles, to send the men home. The Canadian correspondents are endeavoring to ascertain ins name, but he is only known to the United States officials at New York and Washington.

Searched by United States Officers for Fenian Arms-Indignation of the Citizens.

MALONE, May 31, 1870.

Last evening the deputies of Marshal Qu'mby, accompanied by a military guard, searched the Roman Catholic parsenage and outhouses for arms. Rev. Father Therry, who, in this grand fizzle, has been energetic in feeding the poor vic-tims of others ambition, submitted to the tims of others ambition, submitted to the mortification imposed upon him by Quimby's contemptible deputies, Hazen, of this town, and Farren, of Watertown, and gave up the keys of the caurch. Hazen and his guard searched it, but found nothing that in any way compromised the pastor. In the neighborhood they arrested Michael H. Kenneaity, of Albany.

The search of the enurch has caused great indignation on the part of the United States officers. General Hunt. I understood, did not desire that the troops should be so used.

tongs should be so used.

Quimby disavows all knowledge of the search and is evidently ashamed of himself. Jack Glass, of New York, and Charles Kenneally and Thompson, of Albany, were arraigned this morning before the United States Commissioner, and, pleading not guilty, are awaiting an examination. General Starr's Official Report-How Canada

was Invaded by Way of Tront River-The British Advance-The Battle-Courage of the Fenians-A Big Puff for General Starr. Buppalo, May 31, 1870. General Starr arrived here last night and to-day had an interview with a convention of Fenians. He

at the front beyond Malone, which relieved him and his little command of the aspersions his berio published, which have been corroborated by men standing here. General Starr, during the late civil war, commanded the Second Kentacky Union cavalry, Kilpatrick's division, and mas a good army record in the department at Washing-ton. He says he arrived at Malone on Wednesday night, and learned that there were 1,200 men at the front. He bired a conveyance and reached the front on Friday, where he found, straggiers and all, not over 200 men. Beyond the lines was Colonel Leary, with 60 men. Reaching the latter he read his instructions, a-sumed command and returned to the United States soil and organized the men present and marcned them over the line to join Leary's command to prevent them being molested by the United States troops, then coming up. In mustering he found he had 105 men, and immediately threw up a barricade and put out a pleket of seventeen men. In the morning the British troops advanced in force—the Sixty-unth regiment, four pieces of artillery, and seven hundred volunteers forming the column. He saw it would be slaughter, if not downright murder, to resist such tremendous oads with a handfull of men. He ordered the pickets to keep up a fire as the men feli back. The British troops dred volley after volley at the ptckets, but in so wild a manner as to do no harm. At this time Colonel Smith, with about one hundred Buffalo men, came up on the double quick, but the were ordered to fall back with General Start's command. The retreat to the American lines was conducted in an orderly and soldier-like manner. General Start says he never saw a set of men more determined or more anxious to accomplish something. But one of his pickets was struck, and he only received a spent ball in the shoulder, which was extracted with a common pocket knife after reaching the American line. He says the stories of Penian demonstration and want of courage on the field of battle are false and slauderous, and had there been a regular plan and good management at first the men would have given a good account of themselves. Fenians nere who believed the first reports now give General Start credit for being a brave and prudent officer in refusing to sacrifice lives for braggadooio.

Some Fenians from the West, who had chartered a propeller to take them to Chicago, were refused their departure to night, remonstrances having been made on the ground that they intended to raid on Canada. They will not be pe on Friday, where he found, straggiers and all, not over 200 men. Beyond the lines was Colonel Leary,

NEWS FROM CANADA.

Review of the British Troops at Cook's Cornor by Prince Arthur—Fenians Reported as Still en the Border.

MONTREAL, May 81, 1870.

Yesterday afternoon the British troops were re-Canadian border. This was intended by the Canadian authorities as a commentary on the Fenian flasco. The question was bandled about by the British officers and soldiers, "Where are the Fent-

British officers and softiers, "where are the Fenjans"? The Prince left for this city by special train immediately after the review.

The Fenjans are still along the border, and the Canadian volunteers are keeping a sharp lockout for them. Everything is quiet, however, and there are no anticipations of immediate trouble; still, the Canadians are not entirely over their scare, nor would they be much surprised if there was another attempt made soon to re reve the wretched fizzle in which the Fenjan raid has entirely the content of the content